REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the application are

respectfully requested in view of the amendments and remarks herewith. The present

amendment is being made to facilitate prosecution of the application.

I.   STATUS OF THE CLAIMS AND FORMAL MATTERS

Claims 1-21 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 8, 12 and 19-21 are

independent and hereby amended. No new matter has been added. It is submitted that these

claims, as originally presented, were in full compliance with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112.

Changes to claims are not made for the purpose of patentability within the meaning of 35 U.S.C.

§101, §102, §103, or §112. Rather, these changes are made simply for clarification and to round

out the scope of protection to which Applicant is entitled.

II.   SUPPORT FOR AMENDMENT IN SPECIFICATION

Support for this amendment is provided throughout the Specification as originally

filed and specifically at paragraphs [0142] and [0154] of Applicant's corresponding published

application. By way of example and not limitation:

> [0142] Next, in step S108, the display data to be displayed on the metadata display sheet 66 are automatically extracted from the metadata stored in the optical disk 60. The metadata extracting section 142 of the recording/reproducing apparatus 100 searches the loaded optical disk 60 for metadata and their type by use of the recording/reproducing unit 120. Next, the metadata extracting section 142 extracts the display data from the detected metadata under preset extraction conditions. These conditions include one that only the metadata of particular types (for example, the metadata associated with "ID", "Title", "Camera operator", "Location", Material gathering memo", and "Thumbnail image position") are to be always extracted. These extraction conditions preset by the staff allow the metadata extracting section 142 to automatically execute the extraction of the display data when the optical disk 60 has been load for example.

> [0154] Next, in step S206, a print instruction is given by user. Through the operator unit 106 of the recording/reproducing apparatus 100 or the operator unit of the editing terminal apparatus 30, the user gives an instruction for printing the metadata recorded to the optical disk 60 and/or the metadata edited in step S204 to the metadata display sheet 66 attached to the optical disk 60, for example. The recording/reproducing apparatus 100 starts displaying the metadata only upon reception of this

instruction, for example. In this point, <u>the present operation flow differs from that of the above-mentioned metadata automatically displaying method (in which the display processing automatically starts upon loading of the optical disk 60 for example)</u>.

III.   RESPONSE TO REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10-12, 14, 15, 18 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,833,865 to Fuller et al. (hereinafter, merely "Fuller") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,476,817 to Harper et al. (hereinafter, merely "Harper").

Claims 2, 5, 6, 9, 13, 16 and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Fuller in view of Harper and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,745,102 to Bloch et al. (hereinafter, merely "Bloch").

Claims 19 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Fuller in view of Harper and further in view of Bloch and U.S. Patent No. 6,873,435 to Tehranchi et al. (hereinafter, merely "Tehranchi").

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*:

"...<u>wherein the plurality of preset extraction conditions allow the extraction section performing the automatic extraction **in response to loading the storage medium**</u>..." (Emphasis added)

As understood by Applicant, Tehranchi relates to an output print generated from digital data, where encoded metadata identifying a data source and image processing variables is coupled to the output print, and to a method for image processing using such encoded metadata.

Applicant submits that neither Fuller nor Harper nor Bloch nor Tehranchi, taken alone or in combination, that would teach or suggest the above-identified features of claim 1.

Specifically, neither of the references used as a basis for rejection discloses <u>the plurality of preset</u>

<u>extraction conditions allow the extraction section performing the automatic extraction</u> **in**

response to loading the storage medium, as recited in claim 1.

Specifically, the Office Action (see page 3) asserts that Fuller teaches

automatically extracting information, and refers to col.1, lines 55-64, col.2, lines 52-67 and col.4,

lines 1-20 and element 401 in Fig.4, which are reproduced as follow:

Fuller, col.1, lines 55-64:
Collateral metadata: information such as date, time, camera properties, and user labels or
annotations, and so forth; Content-based metadata: information extracted automatically by analyzing
the audiovisual signal and extracting properties from it, such as keyframes, speech-to-text, speaker
ID, visual properties, face identification/recognition, optical character recognition (OCR), and so
forth.

Fuller, col.2, lines 52-67:
The present invention is based on technologies relating to the automatic extraction of metadata
descriptions of digital multimedia content such as still images and video. The present invention also
incorporates audio analysis engines that are available from third parties within an extensible
metadata "engine" framework. These engines perform sophisticated analysis of multimedia content
and generate metadata descriptions that can be effectively used to index the content for downstream
applications such as search and browse. Metadata generated may include: Image Feature Vectors
Keyframe storyboards Various text attributes (closed-captioned (CC) text, teletext, time/date, media
properties such as frame-rates, bit-rates, annotations, and so forth)...

Fuller, .4, lines 1-20:
A novel aspect and benefit of this embedded approach is that "clip marking" can become an
automatic part of the videography process. Today, clips (defined by marking IN and OUT points in a
video) must be defined in a post-process, usually involving a human to discern the clip boundaries
and to add some additional metadata describing the clip. Some camera manufactures (such as Sony)
have enhanced their digital camera offerings to automatically generate clip boundaries based on the
start and stop of recording segments. In the present invention, this type of automatic clip definition is
a starting point for gathering and packaging video metadata. In addition to automatically marking the
IN/OUT points, other collateral data may be associated with the clip and become part of the
metadata. Often this metadata is already available to the camera electronics, or can be entered by the
camera operator. Examples include: Time/Date Location In a Hollywood-type setting, the Scene #
and Take # Any other alpha numeric information that could be entered or selected by the camera
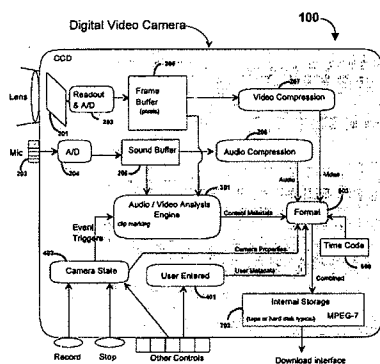operator.

Figure 4

Thus, Fuller describes information extracted automatically by analyzing with a

preset extraction signal and extracting properties from it, such as keyframes, speech-to-text,

speaker ID, visual properties, face identification/recognition, optical character recognition, but

Fuller teaches nothing about automatic extraction performed in response to loading the

storage medium.

However, in the present invention, paragraphs [0142] and [0154] of Applicant's

corresponding published application describes the automatic extraction, and is reproduced as

follows:

> [0142] Next, in step S108, the display data to be displayed on the metadata display sheet 66 are
> automatically extracted from the metadata stored in the optical disk 60. The metadata extracting
> section 142 of the recording/reproducing apparatus 100 searches the loaded optical disk 60 for
> metadata and their type by use of the recording/reproducing unit 120. Next, the metadata extracting
> section 142 extracts the display data from the detected metadata under preset extraction conditions.
> These conditions include one that only the metadata of particular types (for example, the metadata
> associated with "ID", "Title", "Camera operator", "Location", Material gathering memo", and
> "Thumbnail image position") are to be always extracted. These extraction conditions preset by the
> staff allow the metadata extracting section 142 to automatically execute the extraction of the display
> data when the optical disk 60 has been load for example.
>
> [0154] Next, in step S206, a print instruction is given by user. Through the operator unit 106 of the
> recording/reproducing apparatus 100 or the operator unit of the editing terminal apparatus 30, the
> user gives an instruction for printing the metadata recorded to the optical disk 60 and/or the metadata
> edited in step S204 to the metadata display sheet 66 attached to the optical disk 60, for example. The
> recording/reproducing apparatus 100 starts displaying the metadata only upon reception of this
> instruction, for example. In this point, the present operation flow differs from that of the above-
> mentioned metadata automatically displaying method (in which the display processing automatically
> starts upon loading of the optical disk 60 for example).

Thus, **in the present invention**, the preset extraction conditions allow the

metadata extracting section to automatically execute the extraction of the display data when the

optical disk has been load, *i.e.*, **the automatic extraction automatically starts upon loading of**

the optical disk.

Thus, nothing has been found in Fuller that would teach or suggest the plurality of

preset extraction conditions allow the extraction section performing the automatic extraction **in**

response to loading the storage medium, as recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, this deficiency of Fuller is not cured by the supplemental teaching of Harper or Bloch or Tehranchi.

Therefore, Applicant submits that independent claim 1 is patentable.

For reasons similar to those described above with regard to independent claim 1, independent claims 8, 12 and 19-21 are patentable.

IV.   DEPENDENT CLAIMS

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for at least the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

Similarly, because Applicant maintains that all claims are allowable for at least the reasons presented hereinabove, in the interests of brevity, this response does not comment on each and every comment made by the Examiner in the Office Action. This should not be taken as acquiescence of the substance of those comments, and Applicant reserves the right to address such comments.

CONCLUSION

In the event the Examiner disagrees with any of the statements appearing above with respect to the disclosures in the cited reference, or references, it is respectfully requested
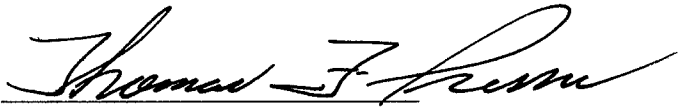
that the Examiner specifically indicate those portions of the reference, or references, providing

the basis for a contrary view.

Please charge any additional fees that may be needed, and credit any

overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is believed that all of the claims in this

application are patentable and Applicant respectfully requests early passage to issue of the

present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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